ROOSEVELT GIVES ROMANES LECTURE

Former President of United States at Oxford

LORD CURZON IN THE CHAIR

Sheldonian Theater Crowded With Distinguished People When American Talks on "Biological Analogies in History."

Oxford, England,-The Romanes lecture by Theodore Roosevelt, which was to have been delivered on May 18, but which was postponed on account of the death of Kirg Edward, was given on June 7 by the distinguished American. The Sheldonian theater was filled to its capacity by notable persons and Oxford students and the lecture, which was on "Biological Analogies in History," was well recelved. Lord Curzon, chancellor of the university, presided.

In seeking to penetrate the causes of the mysteries that surround not only markind but all life, both in the present and the past, said Mr. Roosevelt, we see strange analogies in the phenomena of life and death, of birth growth and change, between those physical groups of animal life which e designate as species, forms, races and the highly complex and composite entities which rise before our minds when we speak of nations and civilizations. It is this study, he asserted, that has given science its presentday prominence, and the historian of manking must work in the scientific spirit and use the treasure-houses of

To illustrate, the lecturer took several instances of the development of new species and the extinction of specles in the history of mammalian life, showing that in some cases the causes can be traced with considerable accuracy, and in other cases we cannot so much as hazard a guess as to why a given change occurred.

Analogies in Human History. Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt said in

part: Now, as to all of these phenomena in the evelution of species, there are, if not homologies, at least certain analogies, in the history of human societies, in the history of the rise to prominence, of the development and change, of the temporary dominance, and death or transformation, of the groups of varying kind which form races or nations.

to blology, so to human history, a new form may result from the specializaof a long-existing and hitherto very slowly-changing generalized or non-operialized form; as, for instance, when a barbaric race from a variety of causes suddenly develops a more complex culti-vation and styllization. That is what ocserred, for instance, in western Europe bring the centuries of the Teutonic and later the Sundinavian ethnic overflows from the north. All the modern countries of western Europe are descended from the When first created they could be called that therefore for the first time entered on the career of civilized communities. the southern part of western Europe bulk of the inhabitants already in the land nder the Roman empire; and it was here that the new kingdoms first took influence then extended back into the cold forests from which the invaders had come, and Cermany and Scandinavia witnessed rise of communities with essentially same civilization as their southern unlike the southern communities, there was no infusion of new blood, and in each ease the new civilized nation which gradually developed was composed entir members of the same race which in the same region had for ages lived the life of a clowly changing burbarism. The same one true of the Slave and the Slavon Finns of eastern Europe, when an infli-tration of Scandinovian lenders from the and teffitration of Byzantine are from the south joined to produce the changes which have gradually, out of little filay communities of the forest and the steppe, formed the mighty Russian

"New" and "Young" Nations. Again, the new form may represent merely a splitting off from a long-estab-lished, highly developed and specialized nation in the case the nation is usually spoken of as a "young," and is correctly poken of as a "new," nation; but the old always he used with a clear sense of the difference between what is ribed in such case, and what is de bed by the same term is speaking of a civilized nation just developed from a berbarism. Carthage and Syracuse were new cities compared with Tyre and Corin every sense of the word as old in the new city as in the old city. So, nowadays, Victoria or Manitoba is a new community compared with England or Scotland; but ancestral type of civilization and cyl-"Est course do not mean for a moment "that great changes are not produced by The mere fact that the old civilized race to suddenly placed in surroundings where taming the wilderness, a work finished many centuries before in the original home of the race; I merely mean that spirit of the provinces to rob the central authority of all efficiency. This was bad But the fatal weakness was that that in which we use it when peaking of such communities as those ounded by the northmen and their de-cendants during that period of astonish-

the Norse sea-thieves conquer and trans-form Normandy, Sicily, and the British islands; we use it in an entirely different sense from that in which we use it when speaking of the new states that grew up around Warsaw, Kief, Novgorod, and Moscow, as the wild savages of the steppes and the marshy forests struggled haltingly and stumbilingly upward to become builders of cities and to form stable governments. The kingdoms of Charlemagne and Alfred were "new," compared with the empire on the Bosphorus; they were also in every way dif-ferent; their lines of ancestral descent had nothing in common with those of the polyglot realm which paid tribute to the Caesars of Byzantium; their social prob-lems and aftertime history were totally different. This is not true of those "new" nations which soring direct from old na-tions. Brazil, the Argentine, the United States, are all "new" nations, compared with the nations of Europe; but with whatever changes in detail, their civilization is nevertheless of the general Euro-pean type, as shown in Portugal, Spain, and England. The differences between these "new" American and these "old" European nations are not as great as those which separate the "new" nations one from another and the "old" nations one from another. There are in each case very real differences between the new and old nation-differences both for goo and for evil; but in each case there is the same ancestral history to reckon with, the same type of civilization, with its attendant benefits and shortcomings; and, after the pioneer stages are passed, the problems to be solved, in spite of superficial differences, are in their essence the same; they are those that confront all civilized peoples, not those that confront peoples struggling from barbarism into

So, when we speak of the "death" of a tribe, a nation or a civilization, the term may be used for either one or two totally different processes; the analogy with what occurs to biological history being complete. Certain tribes of savages, the Tasmanians, for instance, and various lit-tle clans of American Indians, have within the last century or two completely died out; all of the individuals have perished, leaving no descendants, and the blood has disappeared. Certain other tribes Indians have as tribes disappeared or are now disappearing; but their blood remains, being absorbed into the veins of the white intruders, or of the black men introduced by these white intruders; so that in reality they are merely being transformed into something absolutely different from what they were.

A like wide diversity in fact may be overed in the statement that a civilization has "died out."

Phenomena That Puzzle.

In dealing, not with groups of human beings in simple and primitive relations, but with highly complex, highly specialized, civilized or semi-civilized societies, there is need of great caution in drawing analogies with what has occurred in the development of the animal world. Yet even in these cases it is curious to ser how some of the phenomena in the growth and disappearance of these conplex, artificial groups of human beings resemble what has happened in myriads

of instances in the history of life on this

planet.

Why do great artificial empires, whose

culture much more than by a bond of blood, show periods of extraordinary growth, and again of sudden or lingering decay? In some cases we can answer readily enough; in other cases we can-not as yet even guess what the proper answer should be. If in any such case the centrifugal forces overcome the cen-tripetal, the nation will of course fly to pieces, and the reason for its failure to become a Cominant force is patent to every one. The minute that the spirit which finds its healthy development in local self-government, and in the antidote to the dangers of an extreme centralization, develops into mere particularism, into inability to combine effectively for achievement of a common end, then it is hopeless to expect great results. Poland and certain republics of the western hemisphere are the standard examples of failure of this kind; and the United States has been made in ethical standards. I do "new" or "young" states in the sense that there is the slightest necwould have become a byword of essary connection between any weakentriumphed in the civil war. So the growth of soft luxury after it has reached a certain point becomes a national danger patent to all. Again, it needs but little the vision of a seer to foretell what must happen in any community if the average woman ceases to become the mother of a family of healthy children, if the average man loses the will and the power to work up to old age and to fight whenever th need arises. If the homely, commonplace virtues die out, if strength of character vanishes in graceful self-induigence, if the virile qualities alrophy, then the nation has lost what no material prosperity can

But there are plenty of other phenom ena wholly or partially inexplicable. It is easy to see why Rome trended downward when great slave-tilled farms spread over what had once been a countryside of peasant proprietors, when greed and luxary and sensuality ate like acids into the fiber of the upper classes, while the mass of the citizens grew to depend, not upon their own exertions, but upon the state, for their pleasures and their very livelihood. But this does not explain why the forward movement stopped at different times, so far as different matters were concerned; at one time as regards ture, at another time as regards architec-ture at another time as regards city building. We cannot even guess why the springs of one kind of energy dried up while there was yet no cessation of an-

Holland as an Example.

Take another and smaller instance, that of Holland. For a period covering a little more than the seventeenth century. Holland, like some of the Italian city states at an earlier period, stood on the dangerous heights of greatness beside natot the Greek or Phoenician race was | tious so vastly her superior in territory and population as to make it inevitable that seener or later she must fall from the glerious and perilous eminence to which she had been raised by her own indomitable soul. Her fall came; it could have been indefinitely postponed; but it came far quicker than it needed to come, because of shortcomings on her part to which both Great Britain and the United States would be wise to pay heed Her so common in rich, peace-loving societies, where men hate to think of war as possible, and try to justify their own reluctance to face it either by high-sounding moral platitudes or else by a philosophy of short-sighted materialism. The Dutch The Dutch ndants during that period of astonish-growth which saw the descendants of leve that they could hire others to do

their fighting for them on land; and on sea, where they did their own fighting, and fought very well, they refused in time of peace to make ready fleets so efficient as either to insure the Dutch against the peace being broken or else to give them the victory when war came. To be opulent and unarmed is to secure ease in the present at the almost certain cost of disaster in the future.

It is therefore easy to see why Holland lost when she did her restrict a more the lost when she did her position among the powers; but it is far more difficult to explain why at the same time there should have come at least a partial loss of posttion in the world of art and letters. Some spark of divine fire burned itself out in the national soul. As the line of great statesmen, of great warriors, by land and sea, came to an end, so the line of the great Dutch painters ended. The loss of pre-eminence in the schools followed the loss of pre-eminence in camp and in council chamber.

In the little republic of Holland, as in the great empire of Rome, it was not death which came, but transformation. Both Holland and Italy teach us that races that fall may rise again.

Danger of Race Suicide. There are questions which we of the great civilized nations are ever tempted to ask of the future. Is our time of growth drawing to an end? Are we as nations soon to come under the rule of that great law of death, which is itself but part of the great law of life? None can tell. Forces that we can see and other forces that are hidden or that can but dimly be apprehended are at work all around us, for good and for evil. The growth in luxury, in love of ease, in taste for vapid and frivolous excitement, is both evident and unhealthy. The most ominous sign is the diminution in the birth-rate, in the rate of natural increase, now to a larger or lesser degree shared by most of the civilized nations of central and western Europe, of America and Australia; a diminution so great that if it continues for the next century at the rate which has obtained for the last 25 years, all the more highly civilized people will be stationary or else have begun to go backward in population, while many of them will have

already gone very far backward.

There is much that should give us concern for the future. But there is much also which should give us hope. No man is more apt to be mistaken than the prophet of evil. I believe with all my heart that a great future remains for us; but whether it does or does not, our duty is not altered. However the battle may go, the soldier worthy of the name will with utmost vigor do his alloted task, and bear himself as valiantly in defeat as in victory. Come what will, we belong to peoples who have not yielded to the craven fear of being great. In the ages that have gone by, the great nations, the nations that have expanded and that have played a mighty grown old and weakened and vanished; but so have the nations whose only thought was to avoid all danger, all effort, who would risk nothing, and who therefore gained nothing. In the end the same fate may overwhelm all alike; but the memory of the one type perishes with it while the other leaves its mark deep on the history of all the future of man

In the first part of this lecture I drew certain analogies between what had octhe procession of the ages on this planet, and what has occurred and is occurring to the great artificial civilizations which have gradually spread over the world's surface during the thousands of years that have elapsed since cities of temple and palaces first rose beside the Nile and the Euphrates, and the harbors of Minoan Crete bristled with the masts of the Aegean craft. But of course the is true only in the roughest and most general way. Moreover, even between the civilizations of today and the civilizations of ancient times there are differences so profound that we must be cautious in drawing any conclusions for the present based on what has happened in the past. While freely admitting all of our follies and weaknesses of ing of virile force and this advance in the moral standard, this growth of the sense of obligation to one's neighbor and of reluctance to do that neighbor wrong. We need have scant patience with that silly cynicism which insists that kindliness of character only accompanies weakness of character. On the contrary, just as in private life many of the men of strongest character are the very men of loftiest and most exalted morality, so I believe that in national life as the ages go by we shall find that the permanent national types will more and more tend towards those in which, while the lect stands high, character stands higher; in which rugged strength and courage rugged capacity to resist wrongful aggression by others, will go hand in hand with a lefty scorn of doing wrong to others. This is the type of Timoleon Hampden, of Washington and Lincoln.

Problems of Modern Nations. Every modern civilized nation has many and terrible problems to solve within its own borders, problems that arise merely from juxtaposition of poverty and riches, but especially from the self-consciousness of both poverty and riches. Each nation must deal with these mat-ters in its own fashion, and yet the spirit in which the problem is approached must ever be fundamentally the same. It must be a spirit of broad humanity; of brotherly kindness; of acceptance of re-sponsibility, one for each and each for all; and at the same time a spirit as remote as the poles from every form of veakness and sentimentality. As in war to pardon the coward is to do cruel wrong to the brave man whose life his cowardice jeopardizes, so in civil affairs it is revolting to every principle of justice to give to the lazy, the vicious, or even the feeble and dull-witted, a reward which is really the robbery of what The only effective way to help any man is to help him to help himself; and the worst lesson to teach him is that he can be permanently helped at the expense of some one else. True liberty shows itself to best advantage in protecting the rights of others, and especially of minorities. Privilege should not be tolerated because it is to the advantage of a minority, nor yet because it is to the advantage of a majority. No doctrinaire theories of vested rights or freedom of contract can stand in the way of our cutting out abuses from the body politic. Just a lit-tle can we afford to follow the doctrinaires of an impossible—and incidentally of a highly undesirable—social revolution which, in destroying individual rights (including property rights) and the family, would destroy the two chief agents in the advance of mankind, and the two chief reasons why either the advance or the preservation of mankind is worth

to be callous to sorrow and suffering, and blind to our duty to do all things possible for the betterment of social conditions. But it is an unspeakably foolish thing to strive for this betterment by means so destructive that they would leave no social conditions to better. In dealing with all these social problems, with the inti-mate relations of the family, with wealth in private use and business use, with la-bor, with poverty, the one prime necessity is to remember that, though hard-ness of heart is a great evil, it is no greater an evil than softness of head. But in addition to these problems the most intimate and important of all which to a larger or less degree affect all the modern nations somewhat alike, we of the great nations that have expanded, that are now in complicated relations with one another and with allen races, have special problems and special duties of our own. You belong to a nation which possesses the greatest empire upon which the sun has ever shone. I belong to a nation which is trying, on a scale hitherto unexampled, to work out the problems of government for, of, and by the people, while at the same time doing the international duty of a great power. But there are certain problems which both of us have o solve, and as to which our standards should be the same. The Englishman, the man of the British isles, in his various homes across the seas, and the American, both at home and abroad, are brought into contact with utterly alien peoples, some with a civilization more anclent than our own, others still in, or having but recently arisen from the bar-barism which our people left behind ages ago. The problems that arise are of wellnigh inconceivable difficulty. They cannot be solved by the foolish sentimentality of stay-at-home people, with little patent recipes, and those cut-and-dried theories

while. It is an evil and a dreadful thing

who, whether at home or on the rough frontier of civilization, adopt might as the only standard of right in dealing with other men, and treat alien races only as ects for exploitation. No hard and fast rule can be drawn as applying to all allen races, because they differ from one another far more widely than some of them differ from us. But there are one or two rules which must not be forgotten. In the long run, there can be no justification fer one race managing or controlling another unless the management and control are exercised in the interest and for the benefit of that other race. This is what our peoples have in the main done, and must tinue in the future in even greater degree to do, in India, Egypt, and the Philippines alike. In the next place, as regards every race, everywhere, at home or abroad, we cannot afford to deviate from the great rule of righteousness which bids us treat each man on his worth as a man. He must not be sentimentally favored because he belongs to a given race; he must not be given im-munity in wrong-doing, or permitted to cumber the ground, or given other privi-leges which would be denied to the vicious and unfit among themselves. On the other hand, where he acts in a way which would entitle him to respect and reward if he were of our own stock, he is just as much entitled to that respect and reward if he comes of another stock, even though that other stock produces a much smaller proportion of men of his type than does our own. This has nothing to do with social intermingling, with what is called social equality. It has to do merely with the question of doing to each man and each woman that elementary justice which will permit him or her to gain from life the reward which should always accompany thrift, sobriety, self-control, respect for the rights of others, and hard and intelli-

of the political nursery which have such limited applicability amid the crash of elemental forces. Neither can they be solved by the raw brutality of the men

Duty of Nation to Nation.

gent work to a given end. To more than

such just treatment no man is entitled.

and less than such just treatment no man

should receive

The other type of duty is the international duty, the duty owed by one na-tion to another. I hold that the laws of morality which should govern individuals in their dealings one with the other their dealings one with the other. The application of the moral law must be different in the two cases, because in one case it has, and in the other it has the sanction of a civil law with force behind it. The individual can depend fo his rights upon the courts, which themselves derive their force from the police power of the state. The nation can depend upon nothing of the kind; and therefore, as things are now, it is the highest duty of the most advanced and a state of readiness as to forbid to any barbarism or despotism the hope of ar-resting the progress of the world by striking down the nations that lead in that progress. It would be foolish indeed to pay heed to the unwise persons who de-sire disarmament to be begun by the very peoples who, of all others, should not be left helpless before any possible not be left helpless before an foe. But we must reprobate who practise, or encourage or co aggression and iniquity by the strong at the expense of the weak. We should tolerate lawlessness and wickedness neither by the weak nor by the strong; and both weak and strong we should in return treat with scrupulous fairness. The foreign policy of a great and self-respecting country should be conducted on exactly the same plane of honor, of insistence upon one's own rights and of respect for the rights of others, as when a brave and honorable man is dealing with his fellows' Permit me to support this statenearly eight years I was the head of a great nation and charged especially with the conduct of its foreign policy; and during those years I took no actio reference to any other people on the face of the earth that I would not have felt justified in taking as an individual in dealing with other individuals.

I believe that we of the great civilized nations of today have a right to feel that long careers of achievement lie before our several countries. To each of us is ing his part, however small, in that work Let us strive hardily for success, even if by so doing we risk failure, spurning the poorer souls of small endeavor who know neither failure nor success. Let us hope that our own blood shall continue in the land, that our children and children's children to endless generations shall arise to take our places and play a mighty and dominant part in the world. But whether this be denied or granted by the years we shall not see, let at least the satisfaction be ours that we have carried onward the lighted torch in our own day and generation. If we do this, then, as our eyes close, and we go out into the darkness, and other hands grasp the torch, at least we can say that our

part has been borne well and valiantiy. of time. Yes, we are, great God, if our sages tell us the truth, the masterpiece, the aim, of all Thy work! Cats are dangerous and prompt to devour, but it is to instruct and correct us!"-Voltaire.

Common Law.

The common law of England is an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs of British, Saxon and Danish origin, which, by long use and approval, have become fundamental in English jurisprudence. Many of the principles of the English common law hold in this country and throughout the English speaking world as well.

"It seems she did something rather

Another View of It. There is a quality of possible revenge in having stuck like a porous plaster to an unworthy friend. It hurts him all right when you do pull away replanted because of the cold weather. the use of water, lights and sewerage. Chicago.

Items of Interest Around the State

SINCERE REGRET IN HOME AT OSCEOLA.

has issued an order requiring all armories of the Nebraska national guard HAPPENINGS OVER THE STATE

memory of ex-Governor John H. Mickey. Ex-Governor Mickey, while That is of Interest to the Readserving as governor was, by virtue of ers Throughout Nebraska his office, commander-in-chief of the Nebraska national guard. General and Vicinity

and served with credit and honor as a member of the Eighth Iowa cavalry, 1863-5; served as a member of the Nebraska house of representatives 1881-2, and was chosen governor of Nebraska November, 1902, and served four years in that office. Governor Mickey was always interested in the progress and advancement of the great state which honored him, and which he honored, and in

He was a soldier of the civil war

House

Adjutant General Issues Orders.

Adjutant General John C. Hartigan

to be draped in mourning for thirty

days in testimony of respect to the

Lincoln, Neb., June 2.-With sorrow

Hartigan's order is as follows:

which occurred June 2, 1910.

sity.

his passing the state suffers irreparable loss. .All armories of the Nebraska national guarl will be draped in mourning for the next thirty days in testimoney of respect to the memory of this soldier and statesman. By order

of the governor. JOHN C. HARTIGAN, Adjutant General.

State Treasurer's Report.

State Treasurer Brian's report for the month of May shows \$135,567 in will be needed to pay for bonds which the state has contracted for as an investment.

The amount in the temporary school fund, \$336,383, will be paid out im- with the dust and dirt of 200 miles of seph the other day of heart failure. mediately on the semi-annual apport travel in automobiles, Kearney's Comtionment for the benefit of the public mercial club boosters pulled into their

now has a balance of \$876,410.68. Of per. The trip was a success. The that amount cash and cash items boosters passed through fourteen difbanks.

The total amount of state trust the boosters, and banners hanging river. funds now invested is \$8,547,564.41. across the street told of allegiance This is invested in bonds of other they held for Kearney in the capital states, county, municipal and school removal fight. The boosters were of the Omaha Water Works company district bonds issued in Nebraka, served a dinner by the ladies of Sumwith the exception of \$168,183.36 which | ner. At Callaway, where the excuris invested in university fund war- sionists put up for the night, a ban- States,

rants. The following trust funds are now mercial club. invested and drawing in Permanent school\$7,785,347.92 Permanent university 179,691.30 A. C. E. endowment 504,708.18 events of the high school of Clay

Discontinue Mail Weighing. Lincoln office of the railway mail ser- school, entitled "Old Ell." vice directing the discontinuance of weighing mail on all trains which fair grounds, where there is a good leave terminal points within its juris- half mile track and ball grounds, with diction after June 1st. Weighing will good amphitheaters for each. The atbe stopped at the same time all over tendance was between 2,000 and 2,500. the territory in which it has been in as indicated by the gate receipts. A progress. It was commenced in Feb- fine trophy in the form of a loving ruary and extended over a period of cup was hung up for the first time 105 days. No figures are as yet avail- this year to be awarded for three able for a comparison with four years successive winnings. ago, but officials in the railway mail service estimate that the increase in

Cement Walk for Capitol Grounds.

tonnage will range from 30 to 35 per

on the capitol grounds and contem- to the floor below. The neighbors board has examined plans submitted ly exhausted and bruised requiring by Architect Berlinghof for a cement medical attention, escaped without walk to extend from the northwest any broken bones. corner diagonally through the grounds to the southeast corner of the lawn. by way of the south side of the build-

State Owes Penitentiary for Light. It is estimated by Warden T. D. delegates present. The opening meet-Smith that the electric light furnished ing was held in the Friends church. by the penitentiary for the capitol, The time was principally occupied governor's mansion and orthopedic with the appointment of committees hospital and home for the friendless and the reading of epistles from other since April 1, 1909, to the present time, years' meetings. at the low price of three cents per kilowatt is worth \$5,635.

Dynamiter of Fish.

dynamite in the Little Nemaha river, week.

Mr. Bishop May Go to Ames. State Superintendent E. C. Bishop has just received notice of his election by the Iowa state board of control to a position in the public school division of the extension department of Ames college. The salary offered him is considerably better than his present position pays. His work is to begin at the close of his present term as state superintendent of Nebraska. He has not yet accepted the position, but the proposition is one that appeals to accept.

Wheat Crop Improved.

According to the weekly crop report of the Burlington, the condition of winter wheat has shown some improvement in several sections of the state. This is attributed to the late rains. The crop in the Wymore division is now placed at 50 per cent of a normal yield. In the Lincoln, Omaha and McCook division the crop, it is estimated will yield from three-fourthto two-thirds of the usual harvest.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL CITY HIS HOME MOURNS

What is Going on Here and There

Osceola, Neb.-The death of former the commander-in-chief announces the death of ex-Governor John H. Mickey, Governor John H. Mickey caused gen- July 21. uine regret in Osceola, where he has Governor Mickey was born on a lived so long and been so prominently farm near Burlington, Ia., September identified with the business, religious afternoon, after a short illness. She 30, 1845; was educated in the district and social welfare of the town. While was 100 years old. schools and Iowa Wesleyan univer- his death has been anticipated for



the general fund, an unusual amount several days, it was a shock to his in this fund, and \$214,617 in the perma- close friends, who had hoped he might ing to any extent as yet. nent school fund. The general fund rally. All the immediate members of is needed to pay current expenses the family were at the family home which will probably be in excess of at the time of Mr. Mickey's demise. of scenery used in the rendition of the receipts during the summer During the day many messages of months. The permanent school fund ondolence were received from friends to the school as a memorial. in different parts of the state.

> Kearney Boosters Return. Kearney, Neb.-Tired and covered the route were decorated in honor of quet was served by the aCllaway Com-

> > Clay County's Field Meet.

Clay Center, Neb .- The closing Normal endowment 77,817.21 county were concentrated in an annual field day meet here Thursday, in has identified the body found in the Fairfield, Edgar and Clay Center participated, followed by a class play in Orders have been issued from the the opera house by the Clay Center

The field events were held on the

Buried Under Fall of Roof.

Palmyra, Neb.-Tuesday while Charles Lawrence, living west of here, was removing the dirt from the roof of a cave with a horse and scraper. The board of public lands and build- the roof fell in precipitating Mr. Lawings has some money left for repairs rence and his ten-year-old daughter plates spending it for cement walks were summoned and when extricated on a portion of the grounds. The both father and daughter though bad-

Yearly Meeting of Friends.

Central City, Neb .- The yearly meeting of Friends, including Nebraska, South Dakota and Colorado, is in sessien here. There are about a hundred

Fairbury Elks to Build Home. Fairbury, Neb .- Now that Fairbury is a city of the first class, the Elks Deputy Game Warden Boehler has are busy installing a lodge. Fifty-two prosecuted Willard Beasley of Syra- merchants and professional men of the cuse, on the charge of fishing with city made application the first of this

> Plans for Sunday School Convention. Beatrice, Neb. - Arrangements ave been completed for the entertainment of delegates to the annual state Sunday school convention which will be held in Beatrice, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Court Term Postponed. Hastings, Neb.-The spring term of

the district court, which was set to him, and it is probable that he will begin June 1, has by order of Judge Dungan been postponed until June 9. tising for Nebraska.

> Beatrice Yotes Water Works Bonds. Beatrice, Neb .- At a special election Beatrice voted \$70,000 bonds for water works extension and a municipal light plant. A total of 914 votes were cast, 703 being in favor of the proposition and 211 against.

Putting In Sewerage System.

Hebron, Neb .- Work is progressing on the laying of the sewer and water NEBRASKA HAPPENINGS

State News and Notes in Condensed

Ainsworth has voted \$12,000 hies

school bonds. Many farmers in Dodge and Sann ders counties have been replanting their corn.

A newspaper plant on which there is a \$500 mortgage, sold the other day in Beatrice for one sawbuck

West Lincoln citizens are much con cerned over the proposition to establish lish a saloon in that suburban villag-The Modern Woodman camp of Sy-

acuse held a largely attended banquet and is planning for a big pienic for Sadian Shally died at the Good Shepherd convent at Omaha Tuesday

A single acre of ground, unim-

proved except for a fence, lying just outside the town of Auburn, sold the other day for \$1,500. At a meeting of the Commercial

club at Broken Bow it was decided to celebrate the Fourth of July on a large scale this year. Harvard has voted in favor of a \$20,000 school bond issue. The pres-

ent school building is inadequate, and the funds will be spent in additions. A. L. Scutt, an old and esteemed resident and a member of the G. A. R. of Fullerton, died Saturday morning

after an illness of several months. The Wymore fire department at a special meeting decided definitely to celebrate the Fourth of July. Plans will be perfected at a special meeting. At a mass meeting to be held June 29 Fremont will decide whether to have Billy Sunday, the revivalist, come to Fremont for a series of meet-

A large number of the farmers of Boone county are replanting a part of their corn. Late plowing is in need of rain. Early plowing is not suffer-

The Peru normal senior class presented over one hundred dollars worth "When Knighthood Was in Flower,"

"Daisy" Dean, one of the best known Missouri Pacific engineers in Nebraska, and who ran the Auburn-Omaha train for years, died at St. Jo-

At a meeting of the Arapahoe business men a complete organization of home town at 6:30 Thursday. Every the Arapahoe Commercial club was On the first of May the treasurer man wore marks of the journey and effected by adopting a constitution had a total balance of \$628,403.43. He spoke in tones but little over a whis- and choosing a board of management. The board of county commissioners of Colfax county adopted plans and amounting to \$92,938.47 is on hand and ferent towns and were greeted by ordered a call for bids for the con-\$783,427.21 is cash in state depository nearly 8,000 people. Small towns along struction of a thousand feet of steel and cement bridge across the Platte

The city of Omaha will be required to purchase the water works system for \$6,263,294.49 under a decision of the supreme court of the United

The failure of a large part of the corn to grow in Dodge and Saunders the fact that the ground is full of smail worms which destroy the

sprouts. J. F. Coates, from Waterloo, Neb., father-in-law by name of Anderson, a sheep-herder from Douglas, Wyoming, who disappeared March 30.

Mrs. Bertha Jensen, one of the faculty at the institute for the blind at Nebraska City, resigned and leaves in a few days for London, England, to make her home with her father, formerly of Nebraska City, and whose

health is failing. Invitations to the annual commencement exercises at the State University have been distributed. The invitations are part bound in leather and part in paper. Over 3,000 were ordered by the upper classmen for distribu

tion to their friends. The Hebron Light and Heating company turned their equipment over to the city, which owns the electric lighting system. They will consolidate it with the water pumping station. New machinery will be put in and the lighting and watering of the city will hereafter be controlled by

the city. The Commercial club of Central City has a secret committee for the purpose of investigating the credentials of people soliciting aid for any purpose. If those are found to be satisfactory the committee gives them an endorsement, which leaves the bushness men free to exercise their charity as they may think fit. Without this endorsement the applicant has no show of collecting money.

A marriage of special interest to Nebraska people was solemnized at St. Margaret's church in Washington, when Miss Laura Annesley Stotsenburg became the bride of Lieutenant Charles R. Mayo of the Tenth cavalry. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Colonel John M. Stotsenburg. commander of the First Nebraska regiment, who was killed in the Philippines in 1899.

Mike Teague, a fisherman pear Gibson, was startled Monday afternoon to see the body of a man caught in the net which he was drawing in. He hauled the body into the boat and rowing ashore notified the police, who in turn notified the coroner.

Members of the Lincoln Ad club and their friends to the number of seventy-eight went down to Beatrice and held a rousing meeting in the Commercial club rooms in the interest of the movement now on for the development of systematizing adver-

The collapse of the Station B postoffice building at Lincoln a few days ago while it was being moved helped in the delivery of one piece of mail that has been long delayed. It was a post card mailed seven years ago from Italy by Mrs. Cora Pitcher to Mrs. C. I. Jones. In some way it had become lost and when the building fell to pieces the post card came to light. It was delivered immediately after being found. Since the card was writto two-thirds of the usual harvest.

Most of the corn in these divisions is pipes here. It is proposed to cover ten Mrs. Pritcher has become Mrs. now up. A great deal of it had to be the entire city and allow everybody Chauncey Chapman, and now lives in

THE BEST THAT MORGAN GOT preted by his unfortunate opposite, he

Imperious Financier May Keep in Memory One Man He Could

Not Browbest. The yarn of the other day about Mayor Gaynor and a bell-boy recalls mother one. Gaynor, you know, slept at the Hotel Astor one night, having been detained there very late. In the morning he couldn't find his way to elevator, and met one of the pert

souths who browbeat the hotel guest. | gan. "Aw, foller yer nose," said the kid, "I sin't got no time to bother wit'

Mr. Gaynor's nose ultimately led im to the office and shortly afterward a cierk's nose led bim to the seventeenth floor and the boy's nose uh tions to stay out of the Aster forever ter. It recalled to a reporter the that J. Pierpont Morgan got tanod up with a menial. Mr. Morgan, know, is imperious and He speaks in grunts. the grunt is not readily inter- got.-Boston Traveler.

On this occasion Mr. Morgan had gone to one of the big uptown hotels to attend a banquet. He asked a large person at the entrance where he could find the banqueting hall. The large person sent him along, and Mr. Morgan next met a hall porter who had just been discharged and was looking for a chance to get even. Mr. Morgan grunted inquiringly. The por-

"Wuh-wuh-wuh," grunted Mr. Mor-"Wah-wah-wah," growled the por-

ter grunted sullenly.

"liow dare you?" asked Morgan. "Say," said the porter, belligerently "I don't know who you are, you old skeezicks, but if you unpin that lip

benker, indignantly.

uh yourn again I'll hang a brace on

"My name is Morgan," said the "Well," said the porter, after looking him over carefully, "you look it." And that's the best that Morgan

Mummified Heads Scarce. Mummified heads of South American Indians belonging to a tribe living on the slopes of the Andes near Quito, in Ecuador, once so easily purchased, are becoming extremely scarce. The head is shrunk by some secret process known only to the natives, being thus reduced from life size, nine or ten inches from tip of chin to top of head, to five inches.

The curious thing is that the head can be reduced in this fashion without destroying the features. These heads, some of which are of great antiquity, are now almost impossible to procure, Their sale is forbidden by law .-Wide World Magazine.

Satirical Voltaire.

those mountains of lard, inexhausti-

ble aliment, will be ours till the end

One day some mice said to one another: "How charming is this world! What an empire is ours! This palace so superb was built for us; from all eternity God made for us these large holes. Do you see those fat hams under that dim celling? They were cre ated there for us by Nature's bands;

odd-wedded her first love or some such silly thing." "No. It was far more remarkable—loved her first wedded."-Smart Set.

finally.—Puck.